

THOUSANDS

Of new subscribers have been added to the Courier-Journal's lists in the past few months.

A WORD TO THE WISE ADVERTISER.

VOL. CV. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,638.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1906.—10 PAGES.

REPEATERS

Are welcomed in the Courier-Journal's Tour to Europe. Contribute early and vote often.

FOR YOUR FAVORITE CANDIDATE.

PRICE THREE CENTS. (ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

The Weather.

Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Kentucky—Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday fair. Tennessee—Showers Friday, Saturday fair and warmer. Indiana—Fair and colder Friday; Saturday fair, brisk northwest winds.

THE LATEST.

Fifty more complainants entered yesterday into the attack upon the American Reserve Bond Company in the United States Circuit Court in Chicago. Judge Betha allowed them to file an intervening petition. Their claims against the company aggregate \$20,000. After granting the filing of the petition, the court ordered that the bond of the Western Trust and Savings Bank, which is acting as receiver, be increased from \$20,000 to \$250,000. A receiver for the company was appointed yesterday in Lexington.

Senator Tillman in a speech before the Senate yesterday made a sharp attack on certain members of the Federal judiciary. His speech consisted mainly of quotations reflecting upon the conduct of Federal Judges in different parts of the country.

Harry O. Chamberlain was yesterday appointed receiver for William H. Everett, sedition, of Indianapolis, on complaint of James A. Everett, a brother of William H. Everett, who claims part ownership. A dissolution of the firm is asked.

President Roosevelt yesterday sent a special message to Congress suggesting the adoption of formal resolutions of thanks to foreign countries for their prompt offer of aid for the San Francisco earthquake sufferers.

John R. Walsh, former president of the defunct Chicago National Bank, was yesterday held to answer the action of the Federal grand jury in bonds of \$50,000 by United States Commissioner Foote.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City yesterday, advised a decree of absolute divorce be granted to James H. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, in his suit against Mrs. Lillian Duke.

The authoritative statement is made in Washington that the Department of Justice will immediately begin an investigation of the relations of the so-called Oil Trust and a number of railroads.

The four negroes who were arrested for firing upon Officer Hayden and his posse near Hopkinsville were ordered to Princeton by County Judge Breathitt as a precautionary measure.

The City Council of Shelbyville last night granted a ninety-nine year right of way over Main street in that city to the Louisville and Eastern Electric Railway Company.

The strike in Paris has ceased to present any general menace and is now confined to scattered agitations, which promise prolonged struggles in several industries.

Corwin H. Spencer, capitalist, of St. Louis, collapsed while watching the stock quotation board at the Planters' Hotel in that city and died shortly afterward.

Father Thomas Sherman has abandoned his proposed trip over the ground covered by his father in the famous march to the sea of forty years ago.

H. M. Dalton, one of Hopkinsville's most prominent business men, was probably fatally wounded yesterday by the accidental discharge of a revolver.

The fifteenth quadrennial meeting of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, began yesterday at Birmingham, Ala.

Yesterday was the last day of general debate on the Railroad State Bill in the Senate. The Army Appropriation Bill was passed.

Social features were predominant at the Southern educational meeting in Lexington yesterday. One of the chief attractions was a barbecue.

An early morning fire destroyed the hospital laundry at the Presidio, San Francisco, and for a time threatened the safety of the patients.

Walter Scott was instantly killed and Robert Jones was fatally injured by the explosion of a boiler at a sawmill in Rowan county.

The United States dry dock Dewey, which is on its way in tow for the Philippine Islands, sailed from Suez yesterday.

Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, announces that he is not a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

The House yesterday took up the Naval Appropriation Bill. It is expected that general debate will begin to-day.

The property losses caused by the San Francisco disaster are now estimated at \$250,000,000.

Yesterday was another day of extreme nervousness on the New York stock market.

Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte is reported as decidedly better.

"WELCHING" IN HIGH FINANCE

Developed in American Reserve Bond Muddle.

Heads of Holding Company Removed Securities.

Complaints Piling Up In Chicago and Elsewhere.

A RECEIVER IN LEXINGTON.

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—Dealing of a highly sensational character in connection with the American Reserve Bond Company, alleged bankrupt, were brought to light in the Federal investigation late to-day. The names of wealthy Chicago men were brought in as the power behind the throne, and a story of the most stupendous "welching" was told. The legal status of the act alleged to have been done by the local capitalists is yet to be determined.

It has developed that as early as last week the license under which the company operated was found to be illegal and the Attorney General of Illinois notified the company's officials to cease operations forthwith. At that time A. Smith Bowman, president of the company, turned in his resignation, but it was not accepted. The Attorney General in his opinion to the company, said the Secretary of State had exceeded his authority in granting it a license.

A Holding Company. According to information just given the authorities, a new element entered the "high finance" drama in the shape of a holding company, known as the Continental Securities Company, which practically secured the investors in the reserve company's bonds. This company had a capital of \$1,000,000.

Two members of the company were George Mayer and T. B. Potter, who secured an interest equal to \$50,000. This interest was secured by gas and other bonds representing that amount, which were held in the reserve company's vault. T. B. Potter is a dealer in municipal bonds. George Mayer is a capitalist and dealer in gas bonds.

When the condition of the American Reserve Company was made public Tuesday, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Continental Securities Company was called. Vice presidents H. G. Austin and W. J. Kress, of the reserve company, were present and objected to a motion that the \$550,000 worth of bonds in the reserve company's vaults be withdrawn. The vote, however, defeated the objection, and the authorities were told that the bonds were actually removed from the reserve company's vaults and taken to some other place. According to the contentions of Mr. Austin, the reserve company is solvent if the \$550,000 securities are returned. Whether civil action will be taken has not yet been decided.

Many New Complainants.

More than fifty new complainants joined to-day in the attack on the American Reserve Bond Company in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Betha allowed Attorney A. J. Pett permission to file an intervening petition for the complainants in the receivership suit. Their claims against the company aggregate \$20,000.

At the same time, on motion of Attorney Rosenthal, the bond of the Western Trust and Savings Bank, receiver for the company, was increased to \$250,000. Representatives of the receiver on opening the vaults of the company and examining the bank account discovered the cash and securities. They also learned that the company had \$250,000 deposited with State of Missouri, according to Attorney Rosenthal.

RECEIVER APPOINTED

In Lexington On Application of Louisville Bondholders.

Lexington, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—Following the action of the Federal Court in Chicago yesterday, resulting in throwing the affairs of the American Reserve Bond Company, formerly the Southern Mutual Investment Company, of this city, into the hands of a receiver, proceedings for the same purpose were instituted in the Fayette County Circuit Court here to-day. The motion for a receiver here was on a petition filed by W. W. Storts, of Louisville, and other bondholders of the company, represented by Attorney H. W. Watson and Benjamin F. Washer, of Louisville. When the case was called this morning before Judge Parker, the question of a suitable person for a receiver who would be acceptable to both the plaintiffs and the defendant company, which consented to the receivership, was the main issue of the proceedings. A long conference was held between the opposing counsel with the view of deciding upon a receiver, and the question was not settled until late this evening. Attorney H. W. Watson and Benjamin F. Washer, of Louisville, were the main counsel for the plaintiffs. The attorneys for the defendant company admitted the petition of

the plaintiffs, and the only issue was the appointment of a receiver.

J. C. Rogers Appointed.

The defense suggested Halley Fisk, of this city, but objection being raised, the court made the selection himself and appointed J. C. Rogers, Clerk of the Fayette County Circuit Court, receiver for the company. The appointment was accepted and ample bond will be furnished as soon as court opens to-morrow.

The first action against the company in this State was begun some time ago by Mrs. Elizabeth Seville, of this city, one of the bondholders. Her claim was subsequently compromised, but in the meantime other bondholders filed petitions and the defendant company was assailed by some who claim to have put money into the concern. To-day Attorney Watson stated that a number of these bondholders, representing something like \$100,000 worth of assets, met in Louisville several months ago, and appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the company, which had absorbed several other concerns and removed to Chicago, where it has been doing business as the American Reserve Bond Company. This committee, Mr. Watson says, was composed of H. W. Watson, chairman; James Lyle, secretary; R. F. Turner, expert accountant; R. F. Pelouse and J. A. Lancaster. The investigation was begun January 3 last and continued for two months. The operations of the company, Mr. Watson says, are now being investigated by the Federal grand jury in session in St. Louis.

Conflict of Receivers.

Asked if the appointment of a receiver by Judge Parker would be in conflict with the receivership in Chicago, Attorney Watson said: "An action was first begun in this court and this was where the company was incorporated, where its principal office is located, and where its legal residence is, the action of this court probably will take precedence."

The American Reserve Bond Company, defendant in the action, which is the successor of the Southern Mutual Investment Company, which originated in Lexington, was formed last fall in this city, when the Southern Mutual Investment Company and the Colonial Investment Company, of St. Louis, were merged into one company, known as the American Reserve Bond Company. The financial institution grew

(Concluded On 2d Page, 8th Column.)

SEARCHING INQUIRY

INTO RELATIONS OF OIL TRUST AND RAILROADS.

Investigation To Begin At Once By the Department of Justice.

Washington, May 3.—The statement is authoritatively made that the Department of Justice will immediately begin a investigation of the relations of the so-called oil trust and a number of railroads with a view of determining whether there have been violations of the anti-trust law.

The basis for this investigation will be the information recently submitted to the President in a report of Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, which is soon to be made public. This report, it is learned, deals only with the subject of rebates and does not go into the question of violations of the anti-trust law.

If it is found that rebates have been given by the railroads and accepted by these so-called oil trust, steps will be at once taken, it is asserted, to bring the matter before the grand juries in the localities where the alleged violations took place, with a view to prosecutions in the courts. It is not thought that the Department of Justice in conducting its inquiries will require the services of anyone outside of the department proper, and the United States attorneys and other officers under its immediate direction. It is stated that Mr. Garfield, in conducting his investigation, traveled extensively and visited all important sections covered by the operations of the so-called oil trust from New England to California and the South and that the evidence obtained is amply sufficient to warrant the Department of Justice in taking the course decided upon.

FELL FROM CHAIR

IN AGONY AND DIED SHORTLY AFTERWARD.

Corwin H. Spencer, of St. Louis, Stricken While Watching Stock Quotations In Hotel.

St. Louis, May 3.—Corwin H. Spencer, a leading grain trader, capitalist, vice president of the World's Fair, and former president of the Merchants' Exchange, collapsed this afternoon while watching the stock quotation board at the Planters' Hotel, and died soon afterward.

Mr. Spencer was sitting in a chair watching the board when he suddenly lurched forward and collapsed. His son, Harlow B. Spencer, and former partner, Thomas Aklin, at the Merchants' Exchange, a block distant, were summoned, and upon their inquiry he replied that he had eaten pickled pigs' feet for lunch and was suffering from cramp. He grew worse rapidly and was carried on a cot to a room in the hotel and a physician sent for. Mr. Spencer's wife and daughter were called and were with him when he died. He suffered great pain. The attack was at first diagnosed as acute indigestion, but a later diagnosis showed that death was caused by uraemic poisoning.

GREAT CAUSE; GREAT MEETING.

Is Gov. Beckham's Comment On the Conference.

Bound to Work Much Good, Says Gov. Folk.

Day Devoted Mainly to Social Features.

THE GOVERNORS GO FISHING.

Lexington, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—Gov. Folk and Gov. Beckham both left this afternoon on the 5:20 train, the former to go through to his home in Missouri and the latter to Frankfort. The event of the day for the two Governors was an early morning fishing expedition to the waterworks reservoir. They went out about 8 o'clock this morning accompanied by Louis Desognets, Mayor Combs and other important local people. Gov. Folk wielded a black rod and reel, while Gov. Beckham caught thirty-seven bass of an average of half a pound, while Gov. Folk declared that he landed thirty-eight. But there were other people "from Missouri" besides the Governor and the arbitration committee reduced his catch to thirty-five bass and three perch.

Said Gov. Folk, as he stepped on the train this afternoon: "I have had a delightful time. This movement for education is bound to work great good. As for Kentucky, I can only say that my mother-in-law lives here and therefore the Executive of Missouri is in a sense under the domination of Kentucky, but I have never had cause to regret any influence this State has had on Missouri."

Mrs. Folk accompanied her husband on his return to Jefferson City.

Said Gov. Beckham: "It's a great cause and a great meeting. I really caught more fish than Folk this morning."

Social Features.

This was the day with more of the social feature than any other which President Ogden said in his speech last night was one of the best points of the conference for education in the South. The meeting of the Superintendents of Public Instruction of the Southern States this morning and the addresses made by prominent educators this evening were important.

The real events of the day, however, were the barbecue and burgo, and the social session which followed among the 4,000 people who flocked to Woodland Park. These people represented probably 3,000 visitors to Lexington, and a thousand or more representatives of the best people of the Bluegrass. Perhaps 5,000 people passed through the gates to Woodland Park auditorium, but a large number of the town's citizens returned to their homes after the morning exercises to give the guests full sweep at the barbecue.

Morning Session.

During the morning's session President Ogden announced his appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Resolutions and Future of the Conference—Charles D. McKewen, chairman; James E. Russell, P. P. Claxton, J. S. Stewart, Wallace Buttner, Walter F. Page, H. B. Friesell, D. C. Mitchell, S. A. Mynders, E. G. Ramsey, J. W. Abernethy, O. H. Norton, E. A. Alderman, Ed Knox Mitchell, Albert Shaw and C. W. Dabney.

Committee on Nominations—J. W. Norton, chairman; E. C. Brainerd, M. J. Hand, A. J. Montague and W. Stullin.

Both committees were instructed by their respective chairmen for the purpose of arranging the time and place of meeting and to prepare and submit a report at the morning session of Friday, May 4.

President Ogden then read a telegram from the Board of Governors of the Jamestown Exposition inviting the conference to hold its next session at Norfolk, Va. The invitation was referred to the Executive Committee.

An invitation was also read from Prof. R. C. Hagerman, editor of the Campbell-Hagerman College, inviting the conference to attend a reception specially provided therefor, at the college, Friday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mr. Ogden Speaks To Students.

The earliest feature of the program of the conference to Southern States was the reception by the students of the university and the girls from Hamilton College, when he appeared this morning at 9:30 o'clock in historic old Morrison chapel.

President Ogden made a brief address and was followed by Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, and Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, of Charlottesville, Va., president of the University of Virginia.

Superintendents' Meeting.

The meeting of the Superintendents of Public Instruction of Southern States was another feature of the day's official proceedings.

Among the State Superintendents who took part in the deliberations of the session were Mynders, of Tennessee; Jayner, of North Carolina; Parkman, of South Carolina; Parkman, of Kentucky; Hineman, of Arkansas; Prof. Rogers of the Department of Education, Georgia, and representatives from Louisiana and other Southern States.

In the enforced absence of Hon. J. B. Aswell, of Louisiana, his place was filled by W. R. Kenney. In an exhaustive and well prepared report he showed that excellent progress had

been made in face of serious opposition.

Reports from various States were read, including the following from Supt. J. H. Fuqua, of Kentucky: "I am pleased to say that educational progress in Kentucky has surpassed my most sanguine expectations. The State of Kentucky expends the sum of \$2,500,000 annually for education, and in the course of a few weeks there will be announced the location of two new normal schools authorized by the General Assembly."

It is a well-known fact that there are now teachers in some of the schools in this State who are absolutely unequalled in their knowledge of the subject of education, and who are not only qualified to teach, but who are also qualified to lead and to guide. There is a new making it a policy for any person to teach in the State. There are now teachers in some of the schools in this State who are absolutely unequalled in their knowledge of the subject of education, and who are not only qualified to teach, but who are also qualified to lead and to guide. There is a new making it a policy for any person to teach in the State.

There exists in the minds of some people a strong prejudice against the education of the negro, but Kentucky has appropriated \$20,000 for a colored normal school to be located in the State.

I regret the loss or defeat of the County Board Bill. The present three trustees system is an antiquated one. The cause of education. The county should be made the unit of school taxation and the district. I here pledge myself to do what I can and to devote the balance of my term to securing the enactment of a board bill.

In Kentucky built and completed 151 new schools, as against 173 the year before. There is room for improvement. The school system is being improved by the importance of education.

The Barbecue.

The barbecue and burgo, in old Kentucky style, was the great social event of the day. The barbecue was held on the grounds of the waterworks reservoir, and twenty feet deep over the red-hot coals from wood fires twenty beehives and sixty sheep had been cooked. The eye of Gus Jaubert, the "Barbecue King of the Bluegrass," and in twenty enormous kettles, burgo, such as is seen only in the South, bubbled and simmered into the best soup of the world. Then there were country hams, baked on a spit, and a variety of other delicacies. The barbecue was a success, and the guests were well served.

What was that I had said? "rejoiced to see the Governor of Kentucky. 'Oh! that was barbecue beef; you had better try this mutton,' returned Kentucky's Governor. 'No, I believe I'll take some beef,' was the decision of the reform Governor of Missouri. 'I'll take some beef,' was the decision of the reform Governor of Missouri."

After the barbecue it had been intended to take the guests on a visit to the stock farms near Lexington, but this was postponed on account of the energetic local committee. The throng of visitors was so great that it was estimated it would take a line of carriages ten miles long to transport them, and Lexington could not furnish that number. A reception at the Women's Club in the city.

Evening Programme.

The programme for to-morrow is as follows:

Compulsory School Attendance in West Virginia. Address by Mr. J. H. Fuqua, Superintendent of Schools, West Virginia. Address by Mr. J. H. Fuqua, Superintendent of Schools, West Virginia. Address by Mr. J. H. Fuqua, Superintendent of Schools, West Virginia.

How to Afford City Children the Advantages of a City Environment—Hon. E. A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. Impromptu addresses.

To-day's Programme.

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RECEIVER NAMED

FOR FIRM FORMING BIG FARMERS' WHEAT TRUST.

Indianapolis Man Says His Brother Has Deserted Business—His Whereabouts Unknown.

Indianapolis, May 3.—[Special.]—The business of James A. Everett and William H. Everett, the seed men who recently announced that a combination of 100,000 farmers had been formed to hold their wheat till it should bring \$1 a bushel, passed to the hands of a receiver to-day. The petition for the appointment was signed by James A. Everett, who alleges that his brother William has deserted the business and left it in charge of a man named Wade; that Wade has tied up all the orders in the local post-office so that the business cannot be conducted in a proper manner, nearly all of it being based on mail orders.

William H. Everett disappeared some two weeks ago, and is now said to be somewhere in California. The firm had been trying to get up a farmers' wheat trust, and had done a great deal of advertising in local and foreign papers. It was understood that farmers had agreed to hold their wheat after March 1.

For some reason the bubble burst, but James A. Everett still contends that it is a sure thing, and that wheat still is being held by all members of the combine, which includes large wheat-growers in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky.

Harry O. Chamberlain was made receiver and given full authority over the business.

Killed By Premature Explosion.

Olive Hill, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—While attempting to put off a blast, Calvin Johnson, foreman of the Limestone Mining Company, was literally burned to death by a premature explosion.

NINE BISHOPS ANSWER ROLL

At Opening of M. E. Conference in Birmingham.

Greetings Sent to Missouri Nonagenarian.

Statistical Returns Show Growth of Church.

MEMBERSHIP OF 1,614,648.

Birmingham, Ala., May 3.—When the venerable Bishop A. K. Wilson, of Baltimore, brought down his gavel, with a flash of his old-time vigor calling the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to order, there were but six absentees.

The feature of the day was the Episcopal address, which was read by Bishop C. B. Galloway. The convention is beginning its work in a business-like manner, and there were several indications which showed the deep undercurrent of sentiment that pervades the gathering.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the bishops' address, a telegram expressing love and greeting was sent to J. C. Berryman, of Caledonia, Mo., who is in his ninety-seventh year, and who is the sole surviving member of the Methodist General Conference of 1844.

A message of sympathy and esteem was received from the Woman's Home Mission Board, which had just adjourned at Asheville, N. C.

Historic Gavel.

J. M. Heidt, of Atlanta, presented to the conference through Bishop Wilson a gavel made from the wood of the tree under which John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, delivered his first sermon in America, near Savannah, Ga. The gavel was made by R. F. Repper, of Savannah.

The formal address of welcome to the delegates was delivered in the First Methodist Episcopal church. Gov. Jelks, of Alabama, made the address on behalf of the State. The Rev. J. R. McCoy, of Birmingham, spoke as the representative of the Methodist of the State; Alderman J. E. Copeland spoke for the city of Birmingham, and the Rev. S. L. Dobbs, of Birmingham, for the Methodists of the Birmingham district.

A response in behalf of the bishops and delegates was made by Bishop K. B. Hendrix, of Kansas City.

Nine Active Bishops.

The roll call revealed the presence of nine active bishops. The conference was called to order by Bishop A. K. Wilson, of Baltimore, the senior bishop, while Bishop J. S. Key led in the opening prayer. Bishops C. B. Galloway, A. K. Wilson, of Baltimore, the senior bishop, while Bishop J. S. Key led in the opening prayer. Bishops C. B. Galloway, A. K. Wilson, of Baltimore, the senior bishop, while Bishop J. S. Key led in the opening prayer.

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To-day's Programme.

Woman's home and foreign missionary societies.

The address continuing gives an exhaustive review of the missionary work in various foreign fields, sets forth what has been done in educational advancement, especially at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, pays tribute to the late Bishops Hargrave and Keener, and closes by inviting the local churches to contribute to a triumphal to-morrow and send yourselves for momentous duties."

TAKEN TO PRINCETON FOR SAFE-KEEPING.

Officers Believed That Mob Violence Was Contemplated Against Four Negroes.

Hopkinsville, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—Developments to-day show that well-formed plans were on foot last night to mob the four negroes who shot and wounded Policeman Amos Hayden and E. J. Dougherty near here Tuesday night. Groups of men were seen on the back streets and in the neighborhood of the jail last night, and officers slipped the negroes out and drove overland to Gracy, where they caught an early train this morning and were carried to Princeton. Besides this a number of citizens were deputized as guards and stationed in the courthouse, which is just across the street from the jail. Dougherty is suffering considerably from the wound, but his condition is not considered serious.

STRIKE FEELING INTENSIFIED

BY MOUNT CARMEL SHOOTING, SAYS MITCHELL.

SENTIMENT OF DELEGATES ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

OPENING DAY IN SCRANTON.

Scranton, Pa., May 3.—To-day's session of the

**"WELCHING" IN
HIGH FINANCE**

(Continued From First Page.)

out of a company established in this city in April, 1934. The principal office of the company really is at Lexington, but the headquarters are in the Chamber of Commerce building in Chicago.

COMPANY'S ATTORNEY

Consents To Appointment of a Receiver In St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 3.—Application was made in the Circuit Court last night

the appointment of a receiver for the American Reserve Bond Company in Missouri, to prevent the Missouri assets of the company from falling into the hands of the Western Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago, which was yesterday appointed receiver for the company by the Federal Court in Chicago.

Clarence T. Case, St. Louis, attorney for the company, who made an answer to the application, entered the appearance of the company and consented to the appointment of a receiver, said today that the reason for the action was to preserve the assets of the company in Missouri to the Missouri bondholders.

LOSS OF \$200,000

May Be Sustained By Louisville Holders of the Bonds.

B. F. Weeber and H. W. Batson, the Louisville attorneys, who represented the bondholders in the case, returned to Louisville last night with the news that the liabilities of the American Reserve Bond Company, probably will exceed \$500,000. The company is expected to need \$500,000 for the assets will reach \$200,000. Representatives of the bondholders do not believe they will exceed \$120,000 or \$150,000 at the most. The exact amounts of the holdings in Louisville bonds, but it is believed that Louisville holders of the bonds of the company will lose about \$200,000 by the failure of the concern.

The indebtedness to Kentuckians will amount to \$500,000.

Louisville over the affairs of the American Revenue Bond Company has been in progress for the last few months and evidence has been heard in half a dozen places throughout the country. Two suits were filed in Kentucky some time ago for the appointment of a receiver for the company. One of these was filed for Mrs. Elizabeth Seville, of Lexington, and the other for Morris Cotton, of Louisville. A suit later was filed for W. W. Stotts, also of Louisville. All of these suits

at Lexington, where it is alleged the chief officers of the company are situated. Representatives of the company have contended for several months that the company is perfectly solvent, but the applicants for a receiver put up this case. The company is in a bad way, it has been insolvent, and that the funds of the corporation have been misappropriated. The contention of the company's attorneys was upheld until noon yesterday, when a supplemental answer was filed accepting the appointment of a receiver and J. C. Rogers, clerk of the circuit court, was named and accepted.

Alleged Methods of Business.

The business of the company was conducted upon the "two-for-one" return scheme, and bonds were sold under a guarantee from the company to redeem them at from 150 to 250 per cent. of their face value, and, in addition pay an excessive rate of interest. According to evidence, which has been produced so far, only one redemption ever has been made, and this was about \$165,000 short.

of making redemptions, it is said that the company adopted several classes of bonds. As soon as one class neared the redemption point the agents of the company would persuade the holders to switch their holdings to another set of more favorable appearing bonds, which would be redeemable for some time. By this plan, it is declared, the bondholders, who are attacking the solvency of the company, business has been conducted for so many years without exposure.

In order to go on continue business, three of the companies operating upon such basis, were combined about a year ago into the American Reserve Bond Company, which was incorporated in Kentucky. The Southern Mutual Investment Company, the North American Investment Company and the Colonial Investment Company were included in this merger, and, although the combine was incorporated in Kentucky, the great majority of the

ferred to Chicago, where the application for a receiver was granted two days ago.

Mr. Washer said last night that the Federal Grand Jury, of Missouri, is in-

Investigating the company in St. Louis and that sensational developments may be expected. The officers of the company at present are Smith Bowman, formerly of Lexington, but now of Chicago, president; W. C. Austin, of St. Louis, vice president; Charles Warren, also formerly of Lexington, secretary; C. H. Stoll, general council.

BOMB LETS GO

**WHILE BEING TAKEN THROUGH
VINCENNES FOREST.**

**One Revolutionary Killed and An-
other Seriously Injured In
Paris Suburb.**

Paris, May 3.—A bomb explosion oc-
curred in the Forest of Vincennes this
afternoon, killing a Russian named
Striga and dangerously wounding a
companion named Sokoloff. The two
men were proceeding through the
woods, each carrying a bomb, with the
intention of hiding them for fu-

ture use. While so doing, a bomb which Striga carried, exploded, killing him instantly. Sokoloff was struck by fragments of the bomb and fearfully lacerated.

The explosion occurred in the outskirts of the forest, on the road bordering on the suburban town of Charegton. Several persons saw the explosion. Striga's right hand was torn off, his right leg broken and his abdomen torn open. The police arrested Sokoloff and Striga and both were revol-

Sokoloff both were students in the School of Mines and members of the Russian Students' Union. They also belonged to the revolutionary society. Neither of the men has figured in the police registers of assassins.

The residences of Russian revolutionists have been searched, leading to the discovery of alleged incriminatory documents. Two cousins of Sokoloff were arrested. The authorities have been assured that the two men were being held, and believe that to-day's occurrence will lead to the speedy clearing up of a mys-

"PITCHFORK" FOR JUDICIARY

Senator Tillman Cites Cases of "Wobbling"

And Declares Some Judges Are Not Inconspicuous.

Calls Names and the While Makes Sharp Comment.

MR. BACON MILDLY PROTESTS.

Washington, May 3.—This is the last day for general debate in the Senate on the Railroad Bill, and it was fully occupied. Following a brief speech by Mr. Nelson, Mr. Tillman spoke at length in an effort to show by criticism of individual judges that the power of granting temporary injunctions by inferior United States courts should be taken from them to the Interstate Commerce Commission cases, and it was followed by Messrs. Bacon, Bailey, Teller and Foraker in speeches of some length.

Mr. Tillman took the floor to put into the record a number of statements he had gathered to justify his position that the people distrust the Federal courts. Preliminarily he announced that he did not intend a wholesale onslaught on the judiciary, and he acquiesced the Supreme Court especially of questionable proceedings, although, he said, it had "wobbled" more or less. In the South, he went on, there were many excellent judges, but on the other hand some of them had "been guilty of very questionable and discreditable acts." Many of them were, he said, unduly prejudiced in favor of the railroads and were wholly unfit to be trusted with the power of passing on railroad questions. Hence, he argued, there would be no great risk in preventing their interference in such cases. "It is utterly absurd to show that the judges are higher creatures than other men," he said.

Cites Income Tax Case.

He referred to the division of the Supreme Court on the income tax case, saying that in that case one of the judges had changed his mind. "Thus," he said, "the practice of a century was reversed and the country submitted merely because of the plea that the highest court of the country must be sustained." He could not accept the idea that there was anything holy about a judge, "and when we see how the highest judges differ or change their minds, possibly because something gets the matter with their stomachs or they sleep badly, we cannot be blamed if we conclude that they are not infallible."

He therefore saw no reason why the non-suspension provision should not be "tried on."

A Judge's Alleged Jag.

The first of the references was made to Judge Smith McPherson, of Iowa, who was represented in an article in the New York World of the 30th of March last as having appeared at a banquet to Gov. Cummins at Council Bluffs in such a condition as "not to be able to stand up without clinging to the table."

Mr. Carter defended Judge McPherson as a man of great learning and of probity of character. If in participating in the banquet he had entered into the spirit of the occasion he had merely shown himself as a good fellow. He criticized the course of the man who had given out the occurrences at a banquet. He had never heard anyone intimate that Judge McPherson was guilty of an excess in the use of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Dooliver said that the judge had never been charged with a want of judicial fervor.

A Pleasure Trip.

Mr. Tillman next referred to a pleasure trip to Tampa, given by three Kansas railroads to Federal judges McPherson, Phillips and Follock. The account was contained in the Kansas City papers and showed that the judges had been transported in a special car and were accompanied by the general solicitors of the railroads giving the excursion. Mr. Tillman said that Judge Phillips had been especially commended by the President in connection with the Paul Morton case and he contrasted the President's course in this case with his course in criticizing Judge Humphrey in the beef case. He would have judges keep themselves above suspicion like Caesar would have had his wife. He would have them in such position that they would not be subject to the reflections of any "dirty newspaper reporter."

The South Carolina Senator also called attention to a railroad case at Sherman, Tex., in which he had declared Circuit Judge McCormick had been granted six years to allow an unprejudiced judge to sit. He said that the matter had been brought to the attention of Congress by the petition and declared that with such a judge sitting in a given case, complainants would have to "recede for relief." He would stop judicial tyrants from denying justice.

He next asked attention to the Northern Pacific railroad receivership in which Judge James G. Jenkins of the Seventh Circuit figured in 1893 and in which an injunction against strikers was granted. Commenting on these facts Mr. Tillman said that Mr. Jenkins had recently retired. "Therefore," he added, "he can do no more devilment like this."

An Editor's Experience.

Mr. Tillman then considered the case

of Editor Joseph Daniels, of the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, who, he said, had been thrown into prison because he had refused to pay a fine of \$2,000 for exercising his privilege of criticizing the appointment of a receiver for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway, by Judge Purnell.

Mr. Tillman had read an editorial coming from the Judge Purnell case, upholding the position taken by Daniels, and quoting from a decision of Circuit Court Judge Pritchard, of North Carolina, declaring that published criticisms or even libel of a judge is not contempt of court. Mr. Tillman said he could review instances in his own State of acts of tyranny and indecency, but the Judge committing them was dead and had settled his accounts elsewhere. The Senator said he also knew some cases in Georgia, but that he would take up the case of Circuit Judge Purnell in opposing the Florida Railroad Commission from instituting suit to compel the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to reduce its fares from four to three cents a mile. He charged that Pardee ought to be impeached for his course. If impeachment proceedings were brought to the Senate, Mr. Tillman predicted that there would not be votes enough to impeach if the Judge were proved guilty of violating his oath of office.

Judge Swayne.

Mr. Tillman next paid his respects to the case of Judge Swayne, of Florida, whom the Senate refused last session to impeach, and asked to incorporate in his remarks a statement prepared by Representative Lamar, of Florida. At the request of Mr. Spooner the statement was read.

Mr. Tillman then closed with an apology, explaining that the situation was such as to require the administering of "some physic." He would not allow the judges to "roam up and down the land, doing whatever the railroads want and refusing to grant relief to the people."

Mr. Bacon criticized the course of Mr. Tillman as calculated to produce a false impression on the country, and was in turn censured by Mr. Bailey, who held that while the office of judge is entitled to the greatest respect, there should be reverence for judges as men.

The Army Appropriation Bill carrying an appropriation of about \$74,000,000 was passed.

NAVAL BILL IN HOUSE.

Another Lively Debate On Price of Steel Balls.

Washington, May 3.—The Naval Appropriation Bill, which carries nearly \$100,000,000 for the naval establishment, was taken up by the House to-day.

Toward the close of the day a lively colloquy occurred between Mr. Bates, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Williams, of Mississippi; and Mr. Payne, of New York, over certain statements made by Mr. Bates in relation to the price of steel balls. It is expected that general debate will run to-morrow, the bill being taken up by sections on Saturday.

ALLEGED SHORTAGE

CONFIRMED BY REPORT OF AUDITING COMPANY.

Chairman Rankin, of Citizens' Committee, Says Report Shows Defalcation of \$75,077.

Terre Haute, May 3.—[Special.]—The Citizens' Committee of five, which was appointed a year ago to supervise the investigation of county records, met this afternoon to consider the report submitted by the auditing company employed for the purpose. Morton C. Rankin, chairman of the committee, says the report shows William Clark, who retired as County Treasurer December 31 last, to be short \$75,077. The first official report placed the shortage at \$55,000, and since Clark went out of office he has been reported as making payments on the amount, but Chairman Rankin says the larger amount is the shortage at the present time. The auditing company does not give him credit for \$14,000, for which he held a warrant on an allowance by the County Commissioners as interest on money he claimed to have advanced at a time when the appropriations exceeded the revenue of the county. A question has been raised as to his right to this interest on the ground that it was county money with which he paid the shortage. Chairman Rankin says the money paid in by Clark since he went out of office was on the shortage in the funds of the county of Terre Haute, for which he also served as Treasurer. The committee also finds a discrepancy of \$23,000 in the school fund, but another investigation must be made to locate responsibility. Clark is chairman of the Republican County Committee.

MILDER PENALTY

SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT FOR NAVAL CADETS.

Recommend That Three Who Were Dismissed Be Restored With Loss of Rank.

Washington, May 3.—Three midshipmen dismissed from the Naval Academy for having been recommended by the President for restoration to the academy with a loss of one year. The midshipmen are Worth W. Foster, a member of the first class, and George H. Melvin and Richard L. DeSaussure, members of the third class.

President Roosevelt to-day sent to Senator Hale and Representative Foss, respectively the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, an identical letter accompanying the draft of a bill providing for the restoration to the academy of the three midshipmen. In his letter the President said:

"After a careful consideration of the history of this recent trial for having at Annapolis I am satisfied that in the case of each of these young men justice and the interests of the academy will be best served by making the punishment in effect a reduction to the next lower class of the academy, involving loss of numbers with corresponding loss of rank and pay in his naval career, rather than a complete severance from the service by dismissal."

Worth W. Foster, whose home is in New Albany, recently has been appointed to serve in a good position on an appointment through the influence of Senator Beveridge.

CASTORIA.

Deare the Kind You Have Always Bought

of Castoria.

TO SEE RUINS

Small Boys Had Started To San Francisco.

CAPTURED IN ST. LOUIS AND SENT BACK HOME.

STARTED FROM PADUCAH IN RENTED SKIFF.

PARENTS NEARLY PROSTRATED

Paducah, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—Herbert Stewart, son of Dr. P. H. Stewart, and Sam Graham, two twelve-year-old lads, were returned to-day from St. Louis. They had started on a journey to San Francisco to see the ruins. The boys rented a skiff and rowed to Metropolis, Ill., where they abandoned it and proceeded by freight trains to St. Louis. When their parents heard of the trip and the skiff was found drifting down the river, they were almost prostrated. Herbert Stewart started for Memphis when he heard that city was going to sink, but was captured in the local Illinois Central railroad yards.

BRADLEY BOOM

Being Talked Over By Republicans At Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—Gov. W. O. Bradley has been here several times lately and it is reported that he will be put forward for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1907. Gov. Bradley is said to have discussed the matter with prominent local politicians and the Governor of the Port, W. G. Dearling, of Louisville, who here last night in Gov. Bradley's interest, and it was said after he left, discussed the matter with Judge O'Rear and other prominent Republicans.

DIES SUDDENLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Succumbs To Heart Disease and Indigestion.

Lexington, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, wife of Oscar Brown, died at her home, five miles from this city on the Leestown pike, last night. She died suddenly of heart trouble and indigestion. Mrs. Brown was the youngest child of the late Lewis Ramsey and was forty-two years old. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. John Kumpf, and three brothers, William, Lewis and Layton Ramsey, all of this county. She leaves three children, Nat, Hallie and Beulah Brown. The funeral services will be held at Bethel church at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow. The burial will be in Lexington cemetery. The pallbearers will be Edwards Downs, T. F. Wilcoxson, F. P. Drake, Lewis Ramsey, Charlie Williams and J. B. Smith.

TWO MEN PAROLED.

Prison Commission Releases William Morrison and Arch Downard.

Frankfort, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—The Board of Prison Commissioners paroled William Morrison, of Franklin, who had served five years of a life sentence for killing Corby Dean, Arch Downard, of Pendleton county, who had served fifteen years of a twenty-one-year sentence for complicity in the murder of Town Marshal Yokelhang, of Falmouth, also was paroled. Downard is suffering from consumption and his accomplices all have been released.

Jessie C. McCann Uninjured.

Owensboro, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—Robert Calloway, father of Mrs. Jessie Calloway McCann, the widow of James McCann, who was murdered by "Lord" Harrington, to-day received a letter from his daughter, who is in San Francisco. She was in "Prisco" at the time of the earthquake, but escaped without injury. A report was sent out from Lexington this week that news had been received in that city of the death of Mrs. McCann. Lexington was the home of James McCann. In the letter to her father Mrs. McCann stated that she had been remarried. The name of the man she married is not known.

Y. M. C. A. Building For Midway.

Midway, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—At a business men's banquet given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, a movement was launched to erect in Midway a Y. M. C. A. building to cost \$5,000. A canvass for funds will be begun at once. The Rev. Joseph E. Severance, of Georgetown, acted as toastmaster at the banquet and there were addresses by the following speakers: Mr. G. H. Nunnally (who recently gave \$10,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building at Georgetown); Mr. J. L. Amesen, of Versailles; Mr. P. C. Dix, of Louisville; Mr. V. C. Hart, of Versailles; Messrs. J. O. Cooper, W. B. Cogar, C. W. Parrish and Manly B. Offutt, of this city.

Ordinance Passed Over Mayor's Veto.

Versailles, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—The City Council by the vote of 4 to 2 passed the ordinance granting a franchise and right of way in Versailles to the Lexington and Interurban Railway Company over Mayor Taylor's veto. The Mayor objected to the ordinance on the ground that it gave the company the right to run a "trolley" in the streets of the city; thought it unwise to vest the company with right-of-way through the main street to the city limits without a provision requiring a continuation of the line to Frankfort, and protested against Versailles being forced to pay thirty cents fare to Lexington when the company charges only twenty-five from Georgetown.

Ready For T. P. A. Meeting.

Paducah, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—Extensive preparations have been completed for the entertainment of the Travelers' Protective Association, which convenes here on Saturday. The business sessions will be held in the Paducah Travelers' Men's clubrooms, on Fourth street. Scott W. Moore, of Louisville, president, will preside. It is expected that the next meeting will be held in Louisville. After the business session a banquet will be given by the local post at the Palmer House. Dr. Robert Coleman will be toastmaster.

Big Storage House Ready.

Cadiz, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—The large storage house for the Park Tobacco Association at this place is about completed, and tobacco is being received. The house is by far the largest house in Tripp county, being 300 feet long and eighty feet wide. It is expected that most of the association's tobacco in this county will be stored here instead of shipping it to Hopkinsville and Clarksville, as has been the case heretofore.

Gas Company Organized.

London, Ky., May 3.—[Special.]—A company has been organized to be known as the Burning Springs Gas and Fuel Company for the purpose of further developing the natural gas fields adjacent to Burning Springs, Clay county, about fifteen miles from this place. The new company will begin in a short time to pipe gas to London for the purpose of supplying this city with heat and light.

PLAIN FACTS

Cleanliness is accepted as a rule of self-preservation in every reputable brewery.

AN experienced brewer would no more boast of the purity of his beer than a gentleman would brag of having washed his face.

Purity signifies nothing more than the absence of foreign matter.

For that reason brewers who do not dare to test the substantial merits of beer always harp on purity.

A really first-class beer must, however not alone be free from self-evident defects, but it must combine all the positive excellencies known to the science of brewing.

THE TRUE TEST IS ALL-ROUND QUALITY which cannot be had without SUPERIOR MATERIALS, PERFECT TREATMENT and AMPLE STORING CAPACITY.

Upon this issue of positive superiority we challenge all competitors.

Of materials we use only the most excellent, regardless of cost. Corn, the one important substitute, which, on account of its cheapness, has been extensively adopted, never enters our brewery.

Our facilities for brewing beer are unequaled.

Our storing capacity of 600,000 barrels doubles any other brewery in the United States, and enables us to store our beer from four to five months.

Facts speak louder than words.

Publicity is the demand of the day.

The consumer is entitled to the truth.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Largest Brewers in the World



JOINS THE CIRCUS.

LOUISVILLE BOY RUNS AWAY WITH SHOWMEN.

Gets As Far As Owensboro, But Is Arrested and Must Return Home.

Fred Morgan, thirteen years old, a son of J. N. Morgan, who lives in Portland, Mead Monday, after seeing the circus, that life in the showring was the kind for him, and accordingly when the train bearing the circus left Louisville, he boarded although his official connection with the show was rather indefinite. He was missed from the breakfast table the next morning and the Louisville police department machinery was set in motion in an effort to find him. Yesterday word was received that the youth was at Owensboro, and the authorities there were instructed to take him in charge. This was done and last night his father went there to bring him home.

MRS. LULA F. VAUGHAN DIES IN TENNESSEE.

Sister-in-Law of Mrs. Q. D. Vaughan, of Louisville—Funeral Here To-day.

Mrs. Quentin D. Vaughan, of 112 Third avenue, yesterday received news of the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lula Ferguson Vaughan, who was wife of William F. Vaughan, of Silver Spring Hill, Tenn., and who died there of pneumonia yesterday morning. The body was brought to Louisville last night and the funeral services will be held at the First Christian church at 10 o'clock this morning. The burial will be in Cave Hill cemetery. Mrs. Vaughan was a daughter of the late Hon. Robert Ferguson, of Montgomery, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan lived in Louisville for many years while Mr. Vaughan was senior member of the firm of tobacco dealers, Q. Vaughan & Co.

Mrs. Vaughan was a woman of high social standing, possessed brilliant mental gifts. She was a close student of literature and a husband of ability. She was a sincere Christian, and for many years was a member of the First Christian church in Louisville. She is survived by her husband, Joshua P. Vaughan, and two sons, R. F. Vaughan and Joshua Vaughan, Jr.

DISTILLERS' ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS.

Executive Committee To Make Fight For Supremacy of Straight Kentucky Whisky.

A lively meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' Association was held at the Galt House yesterday. The subject discussed at length was "How to maintain the name and fame of genuine straight bourbon whisky." N. N. Wellers, of Lebanon, was re-elected president of the association and T. M. Gilmore was elected secretary.

John B. Thompson was chosen chairman of the Executive Committee. Louis Russell and Julius Kessler were named associate members of the committee. Russell said he would make it his business to see the association get back into its old ways and stand up for the genuine whisky product.

BIG SALE FOR JOHN CROVO'S BENEFIT.

All indications point to a splendid patronage at the testimonial benefit to be given Treasurer John Crovo at Macaulay's

The Turn of Life

WRITE US FREELY

and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling all your troubles, and stating your age. We will send you FREE ADVICE, in plain sealed envelope, and a valuable book on "Home Treatment for Women." Address: Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. G 70

I Was Very Sick

writes Mary Bagguley, of 117 Peach St., Syracuse, N. Y., "with all ailments due to the turn of life, and my sister has always suffered periodically with a pain in her side ever since she was a girl of 15, and now she is 39, but since she has taken Wine of Cardui she has not been troubled with that pain, and is gaining strength nicely."

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Relief

has made a new woman of my sister and of me too. I am a strong woman now. I feel that I want every sick woman to try it. It has been a God-send to us." Cardui is a specific remedy for women's diseases. It prevents unnecessary pain, regulates fitful functions, puts new blood into the circulation—new roses into the cheeks—new life into the weary frame. It is for all sick women, young, middle-aged, or old.

At Every Drug Store In \$1.00 Bottles

Don't Forget That the First of the

\$150,000 Series of New Novels

To Begin in Next Sunday's Courier-Journal Will Be ROBERT BARR'S Latest Work

A ROCK IN THE BALTIC

A Great International Story About Real People Who Do Things.

"Wireless Telegraphy"

Will Be the GIBSON PICTURE With Next Sunday's Courier-Journal

TO MAKE GARDENERS STAY ON MARKET.

Ordinance Will Be Introduced At the Instance of Produce Men.

The produce men of Louisville will have an ordinance introduced at the next meeting of the General Council to compel all gardeners and fruit growers to back up their wagons on the market lots on Jefferson street, between Brook and Floyd streets, to sell their produce instead of being allowed to back the wagons against the pavements along Jefferson street. It is asserted that there is plenty of room now to accommodate all the marketers of vegetables and fruit since the new market lot has been added. The produce men say that it will make it better all around for the growers to be concentrated on the market lots.

WOODMEN FIX DATE FOR ANNUAL PICNIC.

The five camps of the Modern Woodmen of America in Louisville have selected Wednesday, June 27, as the date for their annual picnic, which will be held at Fontaine Ferry Park. The committee having the affair in charge has written to the head offices of the organization at Rock Hill, S. C., inviting a number of the national officers to be present and make addresses. It is expected that several hundred will take part in the festivities of the day.

A short trial will convince you that Wintersmith's Chill Tonic is a cure for chills, fever or dengue.

Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

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Louisville, Ky., 1893.

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TEN PAGES

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1906

"Business."
Thursday Evening, May 3.—The New
York stock market was feverish and
irregular. At the close prices were very
near yesterday's close.

Call money was firm at 3 to 6 1/2 per
cent, ruling at 5. Time funds were
steady at 5 1/2 to 6. Sterling exchange was
regular.

Wheat for July delivery was up 1/2c,
corn down 1/2c and oats showed a
loss of 1/2c to 3/4c.

The price movement in cotton was rather
narrow, closing prices showing very
little change from the opening quotations.

The Chicago cattle market was steady
to 10c lower, the hog market strong and
the sheep market steady.

House Numbers and Street Names.

The announcement that progress is
being made toward putting into operation
the ordinance passed several months
ago by the General Council for a more
correct system of numbering the
houses in the city will be received
with general gratification. Plans are
being prepared showing the houses on
each street and the owners will be duly
notified and required to place the
proper numbers upon their buildings.
As heretofore, First street will be
the north and south line dividing the
city, the houses being numbered east
and west, according as they lie in that
relation to the street. Main street will
be the line of division running east
and west and the houses will be
numbered north or south by similar rule.
The chief improvement in the new system
will be its uniformity in the numbering
of the houses in blocks and streets.
Under the present system this is not
the case, as the houses on one side of
some blocks are frequently one or two
hundred numbers greater than on the
other, or greater than the number on
those of the next parallel streets.

Much of this confusion has arisen
from numbering houses on short blocks
formed by streets which do not pass
through the opposite ones, and it is the
object of the new ordinance to remedy
this. The numbers opposite to each
other on the same street will correspond
as far as practicable. A frontage
of twenty-five feet will be allowed for
each number, but where a house shall
be upon a lot of a greater number of
feet its number will be that upon which
it or the greater part of it stands.
This will constitute a uniform system,
which will be a great improvement
upon that which has grown out of the
extension of the city beyond the limit
of the old rectangular plan of blocks
and the laying off of new streets and
blocks of various dimensions and lengths.

But there is another matter touching
on streets which equally needs attention,
and that is the attaching of names
to those at the corners, which will
enable the streets to be identified. As
it is now a stranger has no guide by
which to find his way in any part of
the city, while residents are equally at
a loss in the portions of the city un-
frequented by them. Eight or ten years
ago an ordinance was passed requiring
the placing of such signs on a house at
each street corner and for a few years
they answered the purpose for which
they were designed. But gradually they
became illegible, were painted over or
covered by signs until it would now
be hard to find a readable one with a
search warrant. The lack of these signs
will be much felt at the "Home Com-
ing," and as it can be done without
waiting for the execution of the ordinance
in regard to the numbering of
the houses, it would be a great public
convenience if the General Council
could carry out this suggestion before
that time.

National Finances.

For the month of April the Government
received from customs \$23,451,329
against \$20,049,946 for April, 1905.
Internal revenue yielded \$19,083,153,
an increase of two millions over last year.
There was also a gain in miscellaneous
receipts. The total expenditure in
April was \$47,625,108.
For the ten months ended April 30,
1906, the total receipts were \$491,567,
610 as compared with \$451,714,149 for

the corresponding period in the last fiscal
year. This shows a gain of about
forty million dollars. The expenditures
have aggregated \$487,537,044 as
compared with \$485,403,506 for last
year.

The receipts have, therefore, in-
creased at a much higher rate than the
expenditures. Last year, however,
there was a considerable deficit, while
the promise this year is a small surplus
of receipts over expenditures.

"Jesse" Old Zeb Vance.

Our esteemed contemporary, the
Daily Observer, of the good city of
Charlotte, in the renowned Old Tar
State, calls our attention—the Observer
leaves nothing unnoticed—to a case
of oversight, not of neglect, on the part
of the Courier-Journal.

The Courier-Journal is in a remi-
niscent mood. The past put its touch
upon it—the tragic past—and, a little
fearfully, let us confess, it was look-
ing backward over the darkling pass-
age of the years that will never
come again, piled up with the beloved
and the mighty dead. It had taken a
flock of its younger readers upon its
lap in a caressing, grandmotherly way
and was telling them the story, the
melancholy story, of the grand "old
ship of Zion," their fathers' flagship,
"Democracy."

(Brother Caldwell, after our Brother
Tompkins has led in prayer, will you
please join us in singing that good old
song—)

"She has carried many thousands,
And shall carry many more!"—

Well, as we were saying, the Courier-
Journal, telling how, once upon a time,
a old witch, named Free
Silver, laden aboard in the dead
of night and had drugged the drink of
the crew whilst they slept, so that when
they awoke and took their morning
draught they fell into a state of forget-
fulness, and, knowing not what they did,
they rose in mutiny and rage against their
faithful, trained, and courageous officers,
sending them adrift in a leaky boat
to the inhospitable shores of a desert
island, to be heard of nevermore, and
putting in their places a number of new,
untried, and unskillful helmsmen. And
then how, though all of them had been
drilled in the art of seamanship, and
the waves heaved and howled,
and the waters hissed and roared, and
the waves leaped mountain-high, until
the ship, having no pilot, foundering
hither and thither at the mercy of the
elements, the poor sailors, quite at their
wit's end, ran at last into the breakers
and upon the rocks. And how the
old pirate-ship, "Protection," which
people thought had been sent to the bottom
years before, but which somehow was
kept afloat and refitted and ordered
to sea again, came sailing along that
way. And, how she was well fixed to do
the freebooting of her owners, Messrs.
High Tariff, High Finance & Company.
How she was iron-clad below the
water-line, and steel-plated above it;
how she carried tons of stolen
money for ballast; how her officers
were not naval heroes, but "super-
cargoes" carefully selected from a fa-
vored class and richly paid; how she
was manned not by sailor-men, but
by poor work-people, some of them
duped into the service, but most of
them impressed; and how she had
been turned loose to drive off the high
seas the very emblem of America, to
warn the commerce of the world away
from our coasts, and to defend the
Chinese wall erected at the people's
expense, for the sole benefit of the
close-corporation of speculators and
millionaires which had chartered her,
and was running her for all she was
worth, the black flag of piracy flying
at her masthead!

This wretched hulk, "Protection,"
for underneath the iron clothing and
the steel plating, all was worn out and
rotten, each full of conceit sailing that
way, and spied our poor old "Ship of
Zion" in her most awful plight, water-
logged and unprovided, unarmed except
for the bows-and-arrows which
had been improvised out of timbers yet
sound, though h and through; but still
brave and full of fight!

These things, the Old Lady at the
Corner—as here in Louisville the
Courier-Journal is sometimes called—was
telling the nice little Democratic boys
and girls, who had gathered about her
knee and climbed into her ever-open
arms, crying, "Grampa, tell us a story,"
and "Grampa, tell us some more." And
she was already "gittin' powerful
choked and mighty disfigured," as
Uncle Remus would say, "It had been
particularly hard for her to talk about
the dead, about Beck and Wells and
Hurd and "the dear old Parsee Mer-
chant," Moore, and the rest. Itse had
got to Vance, "superb old Zeb Vance,"
that would have done her up "fo' sho'."
Yet—and, after this long prelude, here
we reach the matter at issue—the
Charlotte Observer rises up in meeting
and says:

"In this enumeration of the giants of
the old debate Senator Vance should
certainly have been included. When
Senator Beck died his mantle fell upon
Senator Vance, who, by natural ability
and close study of this subject, made himself
the master of it and the most formidable
speaker and debater in the Senate on
the side of the revenue tariff men."
Hark! friend and fellow-student,
didn't never ask a hundred nobodies
to a party, and forget your next-door
neighbor? Well, that was it—only that
and nothing more; for, to omit from
the list of the Giants of Those Days,
the name of Vance, were to leave out
Sidney from the age of Elizabeth, Rupert
from the Cavaliers, who fought Crom-
well, and Nathaniel Green, from the
Field Marshals, that surrounded Wash-
ington in the War of the Revolution.

Vance stood all by himself, a char-
acter, a personality, an intellect, an in-
fluence quite his own. He had indeed
studied the question, and he had indeed
like the thinker and the scholar and
the statesman that he was. When
Beck fell, and his mantle, ragged when
it was new, but old and ragged and

worn, fell with him, Vance gently pick-
ed it up and laid it sadly away. He did
not put it on. It would not have fit him
and he did not need it. He wore al-
ready a mantle of his own; a mantle
made of splendid stuff and richly lined;
beneath whose folds he carried for-
ready use, wit and philosophy, poetry
and eloquence and learning—to which
the great, rugged, tireless, pulsant mas-
todon Beck made small pretension—and
along with these, a heart as big as a
meeting-house.

Gods, with what strokes he smote
the Money Devil; with what satire and
invective; with what knowledge of the
old beast's peculiar curves; with what
prophetic instinct and reach of arm;
and, lord, how he did knock them
out with that wondrous display of power
and pathos, when he once recited
them "The Song of the Shirt?" Who
that heard it will ever forget those
tones as, standing in the Senate, sur-
rounded by the attorneys of Mammon,
in the very teeth of the Gray Wolves,
he began slowly, almost solemnly:
"With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A man sat in unwomanly rags,
Plying his needle and thread—
And this, with its wailing note—
"For he, to be a slave,
"Along with the barbarous Turk."
And this—
"It is not linen you're wearing out,
"But human creature's lives."

"Oh, God, that bread should be so dear,
"And, such and blood so cheap!"
Forget him? Leave him out? Him,
who fought with both Beck and Car-
leise, smiling the mailed legions of the
Yellow Rich, hip and thigh—who, with
Tom Corwin and our own Proctor Knott
toured a flood of sunshine as well as
wisdom and learning into the public
life of their time—making for the
genius of American Statesmanship a
gentle side and leaving to all time a
blessed and immortal Trinity—leave
him out? And at the precise moment
when Democracy, which he served so
valiantly and loved so well, seems to be
regaining its anguosity, recovering its
prestige and returning to the one mod-
ern issue on which it has carried the
country; the key to the trend of the
times; the cue to the political future;
to wit, that internal taxation must be
avoided. It does not yet appear
that the making of such a precedent
is at all necessary. On the contrary, a
good deal can be said in favor of the
idea that the reconstruction of a great
city ought to proceed upon the business
principle involved. It is entirely dis-
tinguished from relief for the destitute,
which is essentially charity.

The losses at San Francisco are not
yet ascertained. Some say that the
current estimate of two hundred mil-
lions is too small; that it will reach
three hundred millions. The amount
which will be refunded in insurance is
also in doubt, but it is admitted that
a considerable part of the loss will be
so paid. At all events anything like
national aid for reconstruction is un-
timely, and must in any event wait
upon future developments.

Kentucky hails the old North State.
Kentucky cherishes the memory of her
great and loved ones; but, among them,
the name that, like Abou Ben Adhem's,
"leads all the rest," is not that of Vance,
the Senator, of Vance the Governor,
nor yet of Vance the paladin, but "Jesse
plain old Zeb Vance."

Have we succeeded in squaring the
oversight and of making it clear to you,
Brother Caldwell?

Reconstructing San Francisco.

The two Senators from California
are not prepared to endorse the propo-
sition of Mr. Newlands for the recon-
struction of San Francisco by Govern-
ment aid. They think that the Cali-
fornia delegation ought to have been
consulted before the introduction of the
measure. This is a question of etiq-
uette with which members of Congress
concern themselves a good deal, but
regarding which the outside public
does not care much. The real question
is whether San Francisco ought to be
reconstructed at the expense of the
country at large. The first suggestion
on this subject that obtained much no-
toricity came from Mr. James D. Phelan,
chairman of the Red Cross Committee
of San Francisco. He proposed that
the city of San Francisco should issue
bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000,
and that the United States should guaran-
tee them, the proceeds to be used in
reconstructing the city. The guaranty
by the United States would insure the
negotiation of the bonds at low interest.
This would, of course, be a consum-
mation much to be wished. The city
of San Francisco would profit by the
good credit enjoyed by the United
States, and could grant correspondingly
good terms to citizens desiring to re-
build.

Mr. Phelan appears to have confound-
ed things that are altogether unlike.
The great disaster rendered hundreds
of thousands homeless and temporarily
helpless. Instantaneously there was
from every part of the country, and
from some foreign countries as well, a
disposition manifested to afford help
and sure aid to those who had experi-
enced such losses without their fault.
It was recognized as the first duty to
aid the homeless, to relieve the desti-
tute, to help the unfortunate. This was
equally necessary, no matter
whether San Francisco was hereafter
to be again a great city, or whether it
was to be like Nineveh or Tyre. This
was charity. It was charity in its more
exalted form, perhaps, but it was still
charity. The country made a response
which was without a parallel, and is
still contributing to a most worthy
object. It will continue to give money
or money's worth till the sufferers by
the late disaster are in a position to
help themselves.

The rebuilding of the city is of a
different character. Whether it shall
be rebuilt at all or abandoned is purely
a business question. The inquiry is,
"Is it worth while?" That is but an-
other form of the question, "Will it
pay?" To this the answer has also
been prompt and vigorous, but it came
from a different set of people, and
for a different reason. The men who
owned lots and other property in San
Francisco at once announced their in-
tention to rebuild as promptly as pos-
sible. They based their determination
upon the opinion that the site is of
inestimable value, that the danger of
future disasters is not great enough to
forbid reconstruction, and that the city
must rise from its ruins even more
magnificent than it has been in the
past. This is not a matter of charity,

but of business. The unfortunate must
be cared for, but not necessarily at
San Francisco. Many of them, per-
haps, after having saved out of the
wreck all that is possible, will never
again be seen in the unfortunate city.
But the intention to rebuild is general,
because it is believed that it is the
proper thing to do; in other words, that
it will pay. This is business, and not-
hing else. Charity does not enter into
it at all, beyond the general wish to
give all proper help to those that have
been unfortunate.

We admire and applaud the spirit, the
pluck exhibited by property owners in
San Francisco in their determination
that the city shall rise from its ashes.
But our admiration is largely, one may
say chiefly, founded on their faith in
the future of the city which they will
rebuild; that is, on the faith that the
site has been well chosen and that they
can well afford to rebuild it. But it
ought not to be rebuilt any faster than
the requirements of business, which are
great, shall demand. To promote its
rebuilding by considerations entirely
foreign to the question of expediency is
to lay the foundation for future ills.

The loaning of the credit of the
United States seems a slight matter.
That it would diminish the interest
charge is taken for granted. But the
high credit that the Government en-
joys is not merely based upon its be-
ing a Government. There are other
countries larger than our own where
credit is inferior, and which must
pay high rates on all money borrowed.
Our low rates of interest are in part
based upon the fact that the credit of
the Government is chiefly employed for
governmental purposes. A reversal of
this policy would tend to a lowering of
our credit. If it may be loaned to one
city, it will speedily be asked by others.
All bad precedents are strenuously to
be avoided. It does not yet appear
that the making of such a precedent
is at all necessary. On the contrary, a
good deal can be said in favor of the
idea that the reconstruction of a great
city ought to proceed upon the business
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current estimate of two hundred mil-
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also in doubt, but it is admitted that
a considerable part of the loss will be
so paid. At all events anything like
national aid for reconstruction is un-
timely, and must in any event wait
upon future developments.

Gov. Folk on Education.

It was quite a natural thing that
Gov. Folk's address before the educa-
tional conference at Lexington should
deal principally with education as a
fundamental factor in the making of
a citizen, as distinguished from educa-
tion as a means of individual polish
and profit, for his public career has
been devoted largely to the elevation of
the standards of citizenship not only in
Missouri but in the entire country. His
thoughts run habitually to civic duties
of Americans. Whatever contributes to
the maintenance and respect of law,
the purification of politics and the in-
tegrity of the ballot appeals to him.
Consequently, while education is a fine
thing under any circumstances, its im-
portance in fitting one to bear the re-
sponsibilities of citizenship is what con-
cerns him most.

And the Governor of Missouri dealt
some powerful blows in his presenta-
tion of this phase of the subject. It is,
indeed, a truism, as he described it,
to say that "the continuance of our Gov-
ernment as a government by the people
depends upon the constant creation
and wise use of educational facilities,"
but it is an important truth. The high-
er the general intelligence of the vot-
ers, the broader and clearer their out-
look; the better trained and sner their
powers of reasoning, the greater will
be their Governments, which is but the
embodiment of their own mentality as
expressed by their votes. In an auto-
crat, granting that the people are con-
tent, the mental equipment of the ruler
is what counts, it causing little differ-
ence, as far as government methods or
standards are concerned, whether the
people at large are barbarous or schol-
ars; in a republic the case is the re-
verse, since the people themselves are
the rulers, and it is their general aver-
age of enlightenment which controls the
standard of government.

It is for the common schools, there-
fore—the schools which take hold of the
child and during his earliest years of
life begin to mold his mind and charac-
ter—that Gov. Folk pleads with the
greatest earnestness. These affect the
very foundation of a republican gov-
ernment. A splendid common school
system is the great desideratum. Any-
thing done to extend it should be hailed
by all Americans. Aside from the value
of education in contributing to indi-
vidual happiness and earning capacity,
its value to the State is inestimable. He
does a great patriotic service, as well
as humane, who helps to put the com-
mon school within reach of all, no mat-
ter in what remote region they may
live nor what may be their handicap
through crushing poverty. In this con-
nection Gov. Folk says happily:

"It is well enough for men of wealth to
endow great universities to give uncon-
mon education to a few, but it would be
better if they would give some of their
millions for a common education to the
many. The donation of large libraries to
cities and towns is a commendable thing,
but if the millions these libraries con-
tain were given to the cause of education,
the masses through the common school
the public benefit would be greater. Let
the masses be well educated, and abar-
barous will grow like magic, without being
donated. Let the masses be ignorant, and
the costliest library buildings will be
mere ornaments and the books will
gather dust in disuse."
But not less true nor less wise is this:

"There has been much discussion as to
whether Congress never does any-
thing for the farmers? What does it
matter how Congress gouges them with
the tariff if Congressmen are permitted
to send them samples of free seeds?"

the relative value of the university and
the small college. The greatest institu-
tions are too prone to merely educate the
head, but in the small colleges and in the
common schools the heart as well as the
head is educated. The need is to educate,
not only the head to make men brilliant,
but the hands to make men useful, and
the heart to make them true and patri-
otic. In foreign lands ruled over by kings
and Emperors the child that is destined
to be a sovereign is educated with spe-
cial reference to fitting him for the duties
that will devolve upon him in future
years. We too often do not realize that,
with us, every child will be a sovereign,
and the little attention he paid in the
schools to instilling into the minds and
hearts of the youth of the land the sacred
duties of sovereignty in a free country,
where every man is a king."

The President and the Trusts.

To-day will mark a very important
epoch in the history of the Rate Regu-
lation Bill in the Senate, as, under
the agreement, it is announced that it
will then be taken up and the various
amendments considered. The coming
event has additional interest from the
fact that the report of the investiga-
tion of the Standard Oil Trust will also
be sent by the President, accompanied
by a characteristic message, showing
the relations of the trusts to the rail-
roads in the matter of rebates and dis-
criminations prejudicial to the general
public. The Oil Trust, well known to
be as much interested in defeating the
Rate Bill as the railroads, has made a
merit of not appearing openly to be en-
gaged in efforts to defeat it. Yet to
those experienced in such matters, who
know the influences which prompt sev-
eral of the most prominent opponents
of the measure, the case is very plain.
And so it undoubtedly is to the Presi-
dent, who is not likely to mince mat-
ters in his forthcoming message.

There have been indications of the
weakening of the lines of opposition to
the President's policy in regard to a
reformation in the matter of railroad
tariffs. His contest has been an arduous
one, with such great power as has
always been wielded by the trusts
combined against him. But with the
Democratic members of both houses
practically a unit in his support, he
seems to have sufficiently divided the
Republican strength to insure the suc-
cess of his measure.

Mark Twain.

Mark Twain has made two announce-
ments recently which will be received
with regret by a large number of the
American people who have been so
long entertained by his lectures and
current writings. Having been offered
\$1,000 to deliver a lecture on a late oc-
casion, he declined, and announced that
he would never again deliver another
for pay, adding that as he
liked to hear himself talk, he expected
to do his share of it, but never for
money. This will necessarily deprive
the general public the opportunity
of hearing him lecture, as has long been
his custom, and will limit his audiences
chiefly to social or other special gath-
erings. His last announcement, just
made public on the eve of going to his
summer home in New Hampshire, is
to the effect that there he would spend
two hours a day in dictating his auto-
biography to a stenographer, and that
this would be the last literary work he
would ever do. As he is but little turn-
ed of seventy, with, as all will hope,
many years of cheerful old age yet be-
fore him, this will be an acute disap-
pointment to the world-wide circle of
his admirers. His announcement has
very much the nature of a valedictory
which will create general surprise and
regret.

If there is one man on earth to whom
the Czar of Russia should be pro-
foundly and eternally grateful, that
man is Sergius Witte. Whether Witte's
deeds are the results of good fortune
or the achievements of genius, the fact
remains that he "saved the Czar's
face" at the close of the war between
Russia and Japan, he towered above
the elements of rebellion and destruc-
tion in Russia a few months ago and
subdued them, he preserved the Czar's
peace and bolstered up his throne dur-
ing the period of clamor and blood-
shed, he advised the course which the
Czar followed to bring the masses to
terms, and he negotiated foreign loans
which Russia needed sorely and which
for awhile seemed impossible of ob-
tainment. It is difficult to imagine
what greater service any man could
do another, although this other be an
Emperor, than Witte has done Nichol-
as. And yet, now that the crisis has
passed, Nicholas dismisses him. Were
the discharge due to irreconcilable dif-
ferences in ideas of policy, the episode
would be not only comprehensible but
reasonable; but the differences in this
regard apparently are not so big as
a barn door, and the situation seems
to be ascribable mainly to the feeble
nature and shallow mind of Nicholas,
who has given ear to the blandish-
ments of Witte's enemies and fallen in
with their conspiracies. So out goes
Witte as Premier, and in goes a man
whom he hates, as though the Czar
would rub it in. Poor, weak Nicholas!

"Take my word for it, having wealth
does not mean having happiness."—(John
D. Rockefeller, Jr.)

If this thing keeps up, fickle society
may adopt poverty as a fad and con-
sider no person "stylish" who is rich.
It may, we say, but we do not believe
it will.

"The only thing that remains to free
denatured alcohol from Government
tax," says a contemporary, "is to ob-
tain the consent of the high and mighty
Standard Oil Company." But are we
asked to believe that the Standard Oil
Company and the United States Senate
are synonymous?

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Culbertson
gave a breakfast Monday morning
followed by a coaching party to the
races. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs.
J. K. Woodworth, Miss Mary Johnston,
Mr. Charles T. Ballard, Mr. Lee Bloom
and Mr. Henry Clifford Smith.

Miss Frances Porter, of Philadelphia,
is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas H.
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Mrs. Walter Hopkins, who has been
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Points About People.

One of the handsomest entertainments
given this spring was the luncheon given
by Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn yesterday in
one of the recent brides, Mrs.
David C. Morton.

The whole house was handsomely de-
corated with spring flowers vases of snow-
balls, honeysuckle, lilacs and other bloss-
oms being used, with jardiniere of ferns
about the rooms.

The table had a mass of American
flowers in the center and was lighted by
silver candelabras with white tapes and
candle green shades.

The luncheon, confections and ices car-
ried out the white and green idea.

The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart, who had
expected to sail for home from Europe a
week ago, deferred their departure until
to-day.

They have been abroad for several
months and they will sail to-day for
Cherbourg. They are expected in Lou-
ville the last of next week and will be
met by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ballard.

Miss Edith Morley, of Plymouth,
who has been the guest of Mrs. W. C. Child,
Miss Clara Leitch, of the Belvoir, for the
past week, will leave to-day for
Philadelphia where she will make a visit
before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Swager Sherley, who have
been in North Carolina on their wedding
trip, will arrive in Louisville to-morrow
and spend a few days with Mrs. Thomas H.
Sherley. They are coming to Louisville,
Mr. Sherley will be the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. J. D. Ballard.

Miss Sallie Robinson will leave in a few
days for New York, where she will join
Mrs. C. M. Cengel and party, with whom
she will sail for Europe.

Mrs. Thomas H. Sherley will give an
informal dinner party at the Country
Club Saturday evening in honor of Mr.
and Mrs. Swager Sherley.

The annual spring business meeting of
the Kentucky Society of Colonial Dames
will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at
the Woman's Club.

Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Glen
Lyle, will be in the city to-day on a visit
to her sister, Mrs. W. C. Child. She will
be followed by a buffet
luncheon at the club, given by Mrs.
Charles Goodyear.

Delicious!
Refreshing!





Handwritten text, likely a signature or name, in cursive script.

10000



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Louisville, Ky.

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If you are not a depositor, this would be a good chance for you to start. It takes only a dollar to begin. We invite your account. A pretty little metal

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3 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
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Douglas Park Jockey Club.....	Room 4	Hours 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
The Vogue Millinery—Mrs. May W. Smith	Room 5	Both phones
Mme. Stokes—Complexion Specialist, Chiropody, Manicure, Electrolysis, Beauty Aids.....	Rooms 6 and 7	Miss Mary McGinn—Shoe Parlor, Custom work a specialty, Conn. 3689-Z, Room 8 Miss Kate Fitzgerald—Purchasing Agent, Room 9
Mrs. C. Prichard & Bro.—Southern Repro-		Tinsley-Mayer Engraving Co., Office, room

Dr. John R. Collier, Osteopath-Nervous Diseases, a specialty. Hours 8 to 4. Phone Main 3733-A.	Room 8	Circulation Department Courier-Journal and Times-Circulation Manager.	Room 245
National Life and Accident Ins. Co.-W. A. Johnson, Supt.	Rooms 10 and 11	Circulation Department Courier-Journal and Times-City Superintendent.	Rooms 33 and Home 'phone 889. Cumb. Main 2450.
Dr. Wm. N. Spohn.	Room 12	Dr. Sue N. Epperson, Osteopath. Main 2450.	
Dr. Hrs. 9:30 to 9:30 a. m., 12 to 1 and 6 to	6 to 6		

Mr. C. P. Chritchard & Bro.....	Room 14	Office hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. "PH" Main 3731-Y.
Dr. B. G. Rees, Dentist—Telephone 3659	Rooms 14 and 15	H. M. Caldwell—Advertising Agency..... Room
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Val. P. Collins, Architect.....	Room 16	Dr. H. B. Green, Dentist..... Room
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Hours 9 to 1.3 to 7 p. m. Sunday 9 to 12 a. m. Phone 7425 Home.	R. W. Brown.....Room
A. F. Pelle, Dentist.....Room 19	The Ateller Novelty Mfg. Co.....Room
A. M. Coulson, Dentist.....Room 19	Thos. E. Groves, Artist—Portrait & Ivory Miniatures.....Room
Dr. B. Hickey (formerly with New York Store), Millinery Parlor.....Room 20	Harvey Joiner, Artist—Room 51, Paintings on exhibition. Visitors welcome to 1 o'clock.
A. Reichman, Ladies' Tailor,.....Room 20	

Geo. J. Monroe, M. Dr.—Room 24. Hours 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday 9 to 10:30 a. m. Phone Main 30-M.	Inland Farmer..... Room 24
Dr. C. C. Godshaw..... Room 24. Hours 9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. and 6 to 7:30 p. m. Sunday 9 to 10 a. m. Telephone Main 218-A	John Herr Suitlife—Advertising Agency..... Room 24
	Miss Linda Nuss—Stamping; Art Needlework; Shirt Waists, Children's Clothing..... Room 24
	Accountants and Massasochee Co.—Instruments for Cure of Deafness..... Room 24

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New York, May 3.—Money on call firm at	U. S. Steel	116,100	38½	37½	37
	Do. Pref.	50,000	105	103½	101
	Vitr.-Car. Chem. .	400	37½	36½	37

